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The Modern High School. CHARLES HUGHES JOHNSTON, Editor. Revised edition. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. 1916. Pp. 848.

Books of composite authorship are likely to have small unity, even though each contribution bear directly on the same subject. It is pleasing, therefore, to find that this volume, of thirty chapters, by almost as many writers, has a unity, that of the spirit of the modern high school.

The four parts deal, respectively, with "The Institutional Relationships of the High School," "The More Intimate Specialized Relationships of High School Work," "Definite Internal Expressions of the Social Nature and Socializing Function of the High School," and "Additional Socializing Functions of the Modern High School." More specifically, the book treats of the high school legal status, its relation to lower and higher schools and to the community; home and school associations; the administration of social activities, school clubs, and athletics; vocational guidance, *etc.* It is obvious from this enumeration that the book is limited in size only by the inventiveness of the editor, his ability to find authors, and the physical restrictions made by the publisher.

That the book has been successful is evidenced by the new edition. This contains one entirely new chapter by Dean Cubberley, of Stanford University, and Inspector Dideoct, of the University of Illinois, on "The Legal Status of the High School." The scholarship and care of these authors insure an accurate chapter. All other changes in the book are of a minor nature.

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JOURNALS AND NEW BOOKS

REVUE DE METAPHYSIQUE ET DE MORALE. January, 1917. *Caractères généraux de la philosophie française* (pp. 1-13): V. DELBOS. — The notes of an opening lecture to a course on French thought given at the Sorbonne in 1915-1916. In studying "the original elements of French philosophy, I should like to show in what France is revealed in its ways of philosophizing as well as in its doctrines, independent of English or German influence," the author wrote M. Blondel in November, 1915. *Sur les rapports logiques des concepts et des propositions* (pp. 15-58): L. COUTURAT. — Classic logic rests on the fundamental notion of the concept, but

logistic considers this notion as derived and subordinate to the more simple notion of the judgment. *La logique de la médecine, d'après Cabanis* (pp. 59-73): F. COLONNA D'ISTRIA. — Although Cabanis may appear superficially a continuer of the ideas of Condillac, his work is really turned toward the future and nineteenth-century science. *Études Critiques. L'éducation et la pédagogie expérimentale*: A. REYMOND. *Questions pratiques. Une idée en péril: humanité, humanitarisme, humanisme*: TH. RUYSEN. *Nécrologie*.

Seward, A. C., Editor. *Science and the Nation: Essays by Cambridge Graduates with an Introduction by the Right Honorable Lord Moulton*. Cambridge: University Press. 1917. Pp. xxii + 328. 5 s.

Sidis, Boris. *Philistine and Genius*. Boston: Richard G. Badger. 1917. Pp. xxvii + 122. \$1.00.

Starch, Daniel. *Experiments in Educational Psychology*. Revised edition. New York: The Macmillan Company. 1917. Pp. ix + 204. \$1.00.

NOTES AND NEWS

THE AMERICAN PHILOSOPHICAL ASSOCIATION AND ITS PROGRAMMES

At the last meeting of the American Philosophical Association a resolution was adopted requesting the president to appoint a committee of twelve to consider the question of programme. This committee has been appointed with Professor Lovejoy as chairman, and has arrived at certain decisions in regard to the next meeting of the association. But as probably this committee is likely to go on to make recommendations regarding programmes for future meetings, it seems desirable that there should be some general discussion of this question, especially as the committee is so large and its members so widely scattered that it is practically impossible that it should meet to consider the subject.

The American Philosophical Association has now been in existence for sixteen years. During the last half of this period the number of its members has increased rapidly; but there seems some ground for fearing that interest in its meetings is not so strong or so general as it was during the earlier years. If this diminution of interest on the part of a considerable number of members who formerly took an active part in the association is an actual fact, I do not think it necessarily follows that the programmes of our recent meetings furnish its sole and sufficient explanation. But what is undoubted is the existence not only of loss of interest, but in some quarters of